FIRES.

FIRE IN TRIBTY-SECOND-ST

At 21 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Wegeman of the Twentieth Ward, while patrolling his beat, discovered emoke issuing from the house No 261 Thirty-accord-st., occupied by Mr. John Kellogg. The officer immediately aroused the inmates, and with their assistance succeeded in extinguishing the flames with a few pails of water. The here is supposed to have been occasioned by the careless-ness of the occupants in leaving a lighted candle upon the

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable owned by Henry Brevoort, on Fifty-fifth-st., between Avenue A and First-av. Several fire comthe building, together with two wagons, two sets of harness and a quantity of hay, were destroyed. Loss about \$700. No insurance.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, but

as yet no arrests have been made. FIRE IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

smoke-house in the rear of No. 87 Seventh-av., which was partially destroyed by fire on Monday night, as noticed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is estimated at \$200. Insured for \$1,700 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

FALSE ALARM. The slarm for the Fourth District last night proved to

MARINE AFFAIRS.

CHOLERA ON SRIPBOARD.

The packet-ship Admiral, Capt. Bliffens, which arrived yesterday from Havre, had fifteen deaths from cholora during the passage. She brings three bundred and fifty passengers.

The British schooner Flora, Brown, which arrived yes-terday from Bermada, brought the capitain, three passen-gers and crew of brig Mary Adeline, of New-York, which versel was lost on the 23d ult. in lat 31° 30', lon. 72° 20', having sprung a leak. They were picked up by the British brig Mary Ann, from Cuba bound to Glasgow, after having been two days in the boats.

been two days in the boats.

Collision.

The propeller Osprey, which sailed from Boston on Saturday evening for Philadelphia, put back yesterday, having been in contact with British brig Fanny, in the Narrows, near Lovell's Island. The brig was badly damaged. The steamer will be detained three or four days to repair. She does not leak, and therefore her cargo is not demanded.

MARINE MEMORANDA. The packet-ship Admiral arrived yesterday morning from Havre, with 550 passengers. During the passage 15 died of cholera.

ed of cholcra. The ship Herschel arrived yesterday morning from Hamburg, with 251 passengers.

The bark Hohenstaffen, from Bremen, with 128 pas-

Hamburg, with 2-1 passengers.

The bark Hohenstaffen, from Bremen, with 128 passengers.

The brig Hollander, from Hamburg, with 82 passengers.

Shift-nullding is monorm.

Business is exceedingly dull at the Hoboken ship-yards. Capes & Allison have had their yard closed for many weeks, and there is a possibility that they will not resume business till tall. The increase in the cost of timber and labor, and the low rates at which contracts were taken by the builders, it is said, have almost rained the different firms. There is but one vessel building, and that is a scheoner in the yard of Isaac C. Smith & Son. She is partly framed, and will be of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 110 feet; breadth of beam, 23; depth of bold, 9; and 274 tans burden. She is intended for the New-York and Savannah line of Van Brunt, Slaght & Co.

FORTLAND STAM-PACKET COMPANY.

The new steamer Forest City, built expressly for the above-named company, has commenced her regular trips. She is a splendid boat. Her keel was laid at the yard of Mr. Englis at New-York, in February last, and she has been built under the strict supervision of Capt. John B. Coyle, and is a first-class boat in all that relates to build, strength, fastening and workmanship. Her machinery was manufactured at the Neptune works, and appears to lack nothing in finish and massiveness. The steamer measures 930 tuns, is 244 feet long over all, has 123 feet depth of hold, and can comfortably accommodate 330 passengers, although she can take many more. She is commanded by Capt. Stardivant.

Mr. William Fuller, who was the pilot on board the U. S. steamer San Jacinto during her run down the river, gives the following particulars: She left the Point House on Thursday morning, at 20 minutes past 3 o clock, and reached the Capes at 4½ o clock P. M. During the run she stopped a whole hour to oil and key up, so as to be fully in order for going to sea. The last hour, between Brandy wise Light she the Capes, she ran 13 miles, and her performance was in every respect most

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was to sail from Grand Turk, T. I., for the United States on the 5th inst.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT EGG ROCK. Congress, at its late Session, having appropriated \$5,000 for a light house on Egg Rock, the work is to be commenced immediately. Egg Rock stands about threefeet in hight, and contains three acres of porphyritic rock on which is about half an acre of luxuriant soil, enriched by the guano and decayed vegetables of many thousand years. A quit-claim deed will be obtained from the State, and from the cities of Lynn and Salem, and the construc tion of the light-house, so long demanded for the protection of this dangerous coast, will then be put in pro-

### FACTS OF SLAVERY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It seems that an American sailor, who is probably now in this City, has testified at Havana that he shipped on board a vessel at this City in March last, professedly upon an honest voyage to the Coast of Africa, and that it was only after getting to sea that the slave trade was avowed to be the destination of the vessel. The slaves brought to Cuba by this adventure were landed there about the 1st of July. We have repeatedly called public attention to the fact, that the slave trade is now, and has long been, actively carried on between this City and the Coast of Africa; that New York merchants are constantly sending vessels to Africa, to irade is now, and has long been, actively carried on between this Uity and the Coast of Africa; that New York merchants are constantly sending vessels to Africa, to bring cargoes of slaves to Cuba; and that this infamous traffic, made piracy by special treaties as well as by the laws of the United States, is constantly carried on from this port and from Baltimore with a degree of openness and reckleseness which makes the Government officers accomplices for not taking steps to break it up. The imbecility of the Federal officials on this subject is absolutely incredible. Vessels are fitted up almost every week, ostensibly for Cuban ports or for legitimate trade on the Coast of Africa, which any trader to that coast will not have a moment's hesitation in identifying as destined for the slave trade. Yet not one of them is ever interrupted. Not one has the slightest difficulty in securing regular American papers, and, although every man of judgment here knows perfectly well the errand on which they have been dispatched, until the slaves are landed at some Cubas port and the Cuban authorities detect the traffic, not a word is over heard about it here. There are merchants in our streets to-day who are making their tens and hundreds of thousands yearly by a traffic condemned alike by our laws and by the public sentiment of the civilized world. And yet nothing is done by the officers of Government to enforce the law or vindicate the honor and dignity of the country.

The Rev. Dr. Stilles and his Mission.—Some time past, Dr. Stiles passed through the South as agent of the American House Missionary Society, whose object was said

THE REV. DR STILES AND HIS MISSION.—Some time past, Dr. Stiles passed through the South as agent of the American Home Missionary Society, whose object was said to be the spread of the Gospel among Southern heathen of both European and African origin! This agent, we believe, was here, and at Columbus, Montgomery, &c., preaching and collecting funds in aid of his mission. On his return to Connecticut, he made a report to the "Gen-eral Association of Connecticut," which resulted in the following resolution being adopted:

Resolved, This while we have heard the statement of Dr. Stiles with much interest and high respect for himself, and with a desire to ecoperate with all that we doem wise efforts to extend the Gospel of Christ, yet late this body regards the American Home Missionary Society correct in its position not to grant aid to siaveholding missionaries.

sector correct in its position not to grant aid to siaveholding uniscionaries.

After this we hope that the Southern churches and people will allow this Abelition "American Home Missionary Society" to take care of the Gospel wants of their own heathen north of Mason and Dixon's line. Such happy rates should never have been permitted to interfere with the duties appertaining to Southern Christians.

A Case of Negro Stealing.—The Anderson (S. C.) Southern Rights Advocate of the 9th inst. says: Jesse Gibson and Eldridge Tipper, of this District, and Robert Donaldson of Augusta, Ga., were committed to jail at this place, on Monday evening last, on the charge of being engaged in enticing away from their masters two negro fellows—Adam, who says he belongs to Mr. Strobar, and James to Mr. Britt, each of Augusta, Ga. The negroes were also committed to jail. The saspected persons were arrested under suspicious circumstances, about four miles below Andersonville, in this District. They will be brought before Judge Whitner at an early day, at an early day, and the legality of their continued imprisonment determined upon.

The Bangor Mercury of the 12th says that a watch was handed into the store of John Stevens & Co., one of our jewelers, having been forwarded by mail from Penescola, Florida, for repairs here is \$2; the postage each way is twenty cents. A jeweller in Penescola wanted \$8 for the work, and being the only one of the trade in the place, thought to extect that amount; but the Yanker was too much by him.

RECENT FIRES AND STORMS.

A violent tornado swept over the south part of Breckville, Ohio, on the 10th inst. uprooting trees, prostrating fences and whiring rails about like straws. The RevMr. Randal of Colembus, returning from the fureral of his mother at R chfield, together with a son of Gen. Oviatt, was out in a buggy, exposed to the full fury of the storm. The buggy was dashed against a stump and broken. A bain belonging to Mr. Huttleson, was struck by lightning and with its contents entirely destroyed.

On Monday afternoon, 7th inst., says The Payetteville North Carolinian, we had quite a hall-storm in this place and vicinity. In this place the stones that fell were not very large, about the size of pigeon eggs, but in the neighborhood of Beaver Creek Factory the stones were much larger. Corn stalks were cut down and the fodder riddled, water-melons bursted open, &c. We saw a stalk of corn which had been completely shivered by the hail, and were informed that some twenty acre fields were injured in like manner. The most of the cloud appeared to pass to the south of this place, but as to the extent of the injury done we are not informed.

The brief rain storm of Sunday afternoon at Boston, extended to most of the neighboring towns, where it was much needed, the corn and potatoes suffering much for

The oral ran storm of Sunday Alternoon at Boston, ex-tended to most of the neighboring towns, where it was much needed, the corn and potatoes suffering much for wast of rain. In Newton, Mass, the rain was accompa-nied by hail. In Lexington and Salens there was no rain. At West Cambridge there was a copious shower. At Swampscott and Lynn in the evening it was bright star-light overhead, while thunder showers were falling both north and south of the place. At Somerville but little rain fell.

#### , RECENT DEATHS.

Richard Penn Smith, the author of several plays and novels, died at his residence at the Falls of Schapkill on Saturday last. Mr. Smith was a man of genius, but he had ceased to write for some years previous to his death, having suffered with a dropsical affection, which finally terminated his life.

J. M. Hitchcock of Leicester, an aged man, went into his field to reap one day last week, and not returning as expected, a person went for him, who found him dead, the sickle grasped in one hand and a bunch of wheat in the

DEATH OF A MURDERER .- The Chickasan Intelligencer. published in an Indian Nation, by an Indian, gives the following account of the death of the Indian Lequabah, alias Polecat, alias Morgan, the last surviving manderer of tribe, traveled almost 200 miles to the tent of a distant brother, which he entered at night, and in reply to inquire accountied to him repeated a truthful paraging of brother, which he entered at night, and in reply to inquiries propounded to him, repeated a truthful narration of his erime, purarit and escape. Hisbrother heart the tale, reminded him of former admonitions, and requested him to promise to surrender himself to justice. He refused, and in a few moments he fell dead, by the hand of a man noble enough to sacrifice even a brother upon the hallowed altar of public justice. We regret that we have not his name, that if might be inscribed on the altar at which he workinged, in golden letters, to be read and revered by the votaries of Roman fame. Here, doubtless, many are prepared to smile at the comparison between an American Indian and an ancient Roman; but we will ask those found pursuing such questions, wherein did the ancient Romans, of the time of the elder Brutus, for instance, display better moral traits and qualities than the Klekspoos? Was it their religion, their morals, their social institutions, or form moral traits and qualities than the Kickspoos? Was it their religion, their morals, their social institutions, or form of government? Some weeks ago a man was sent into Fort Arbuckle, who stated this was the result of a premed-itated plan by twe Kickspoos besides Okeyot and Morgan. He said that he did not know their names, but could iden tify them. All the tribe but two—the suspected ones— were then assembled, and the absentees being sent for again, were said to have fled.

COLLISIONS - EXPLOSIONS - ACCIDENTS.

Accident and Loss of Life at Lake Superior.—Dr. J. L. Pratt of the Minnesota Mine. accompanied by Mr. G. C. Kershow, clerk of the mine, Mr. Revere of Boston, and two boatmen, left the head of Portage River on the merning of August 1, in an ordinary bark cance, bound for Eagle Harbor. The wind was blowing quite fresh, and the beatmen objected to venture, but Dr. Pratt argod them on very hard, being desirous of returning home, and they finally rejuctantly consented to put out. They had reached a point about ten miles distant from the head of the Portage, when the wind, having increased, the waves were swollen to such a degree that they made a clean breach over the cance, which was swamped. Mr. Kershow rank immediately; Dr. Pratt seized an our and sustained himself for an hour, when he sank; and Mr. Contray, one of the boatmen, also was drowned. The other targ, one of the boatmen, also was drowned. The other tone of the bodies had been recovered. It is a singular coincidence that this disaster occurred upon the very spot on which Dr. Houghton met a similar fate. Dr. Pratt was a highly educated, intellectual and useful man, whose services have been devoted for the past five years to the Minnesota Minn and those clustering about it. He was a native of Rhode Island, but graduated at Columbia College, New-York, and read his profession partly is Rhode Island, and partly in Bangor, Maine. He left a young and interesting wife, to whom he had been married less than two years, who had escompanied him down as far as the mouth of the Ontonagon River, and was there awaiting his return, standing upon the dock in company with several other ladies, who were expecting friends upon the Ward. In place of a husband, she received only the heartrending intelligence of his death by drowning.

Mrs. Martha E. Cubbedge of Gillisonville, S. C., aged 64 years, died recently under very painful circumstances. It seems that for some weeks previous to her death her residence had been repeatedly visited by thieves, and various articles had been Accident and Loss of Life at Lake Superion .- Dr.

vious. He arose and went to the door, and saw a retreating figure. He immediately returned for the gun. On reaching the door the second time he still saw some one moving toward the place where the fence was broken. He hailed four times, but received no answer. He waited until it was going out of sight behind the kitchen, so ne forty or fifty yards from where he was; he then fired, without taking aim, (for it was too dark to do so.) when, to his nutter astonishment and horror, he heard his mother say, "You have shot me;" who, not having undressed yet, had gone toward where the noise was as soon as she knew he had opened his door, under the impression that he was aware she had done so. Many of the shot took effect on the person of Mrs. Cubbedge, and she died a few days afterward from the injuries received. He arose and went to the door, and saw a retre

The Grapeshor.—We do not remember to have seen stated anywhere what we believe to oe the true reason for the shipment of the arms by this vessel, and her long detention in the Guif, which has given rise to so many suspicions. The first movement, as we understand the case, came from several Mexicans in this City, who represented that they had a contract with the Mexican Government for the supply of a certain quantity of muskets at \$6 each, and wished to purchase the lot held by Mr. Law since the sale of them by the United States at public auction. Letters confirmatory of this statement were exhibited, and the owner of the maskets, we believe, was at last induced—not to deliver them to the contractors, upon their representations, as they desired, but to purchase a vessel and send them out, to be delivered upon satisfactory payment. Mr. Beach, of this City, whose death, after a sudden illness, we have already announced, was entrusted with the property, and the vessel sailed without having cleared from our port, with various rumers as to her destination. When she reached the Guif, Mr. Beach found out that the letters and documents exhibited to induce the sale of the muskets were forgeries, and that his principal had just escaped being swindled out of his property. Whether the design of the applicants was to get pessession of the arms to aid the Revolution in Mexico, or to facilitate the invasion of Cuba, does not fully appear; but we believe that Mr. Beach, upon discovering the imposition, at once commenced negotiations with Santa Ana for the sale of the property; and we have some reason to suppose that he had succeeded in his purpose, when he was seized with the illness that terminated so fatally. It is probable that the arrangements commenced by him will still be perfected, and the warlke cargo be transferred, at last, to Mexican soil.

[Joarnal of Commerce.] THE GRAPESHOT .- We do not remember to have seen

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for HA-Strainship Company intend to dispatch the steamship PHILA OEL-PHILA. Capt. Henry Windle, on MONDAY, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P M. from Warenest, pier. Freisht to New Orleans, 40 cents per cubic foot-will be received on the 24th inst.

Fright to New Orleans, to the property of the form of the 24th inst.

Specie only taken on freight to Havana.

Shippers will be supplied with blank bills of lading of the form signed by this Company, on application at their office.

For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 177

West at, corner of Warten et.

CMANGE OF DAYA.—After the above date, the Company's steamers for Havana and New Orleans will sail on the 2d and 17th of each month, commencing with Sept. 17.

The steamer FALCON will be dispatched as an extra steamer for HAVANA on Sept. 12.

M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Patriotic Line.—The new and splendid Packet Ship WEBSTER, Capt. Joa Lawrence will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations apply on board at Pier 5 N.R. or to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 30 Broadway. DATRIOTIC LINE.-New Line for NEW-YORK

DATRIOTIC LINE.—New Line for NEW-TORK
and LIVERPOOL PACKETS. This line will be composed of
the following new and splendid ships, viz.:
CALHOUN.—1,000 tuns burden.—Capt. D. H. Truman.
R. CLAY.—1,200 tuns burden.—Capt. David Caulains.
WERSTER.—1,000 tuns burden.—Capt. J. Lawrence.
WERSTER.—1,000 tuns burden.—Capt. George S. Hill.
The above vessels have been recently built, and are the largest and
most substantial in the trade.
They are commodation are very specifor, and every exertion will be made to
promote the comfort of passengers and the convenience of shippers.
For freight or passengers apply to.—Capt.—A. S. Ronaders.

promote the comfort of passengers and the convenience of shippers For freight or passage apply 10 SPOFPORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 30 Broadway. Agents in Liverpool—T. GRIMSHAW & Co., No. 10 Gurne Plana.

STATEN ISLAND and NEW-YORK FERRY NOTICE.—CHEAP EXCURSION—Fare 64 cents. On and after April 10 1854, the heats will leave as follows, until further so ter: Leave Vanderblit's Landing, Staten lefand, every hoar, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Leave foot of Whitehall st., New York, every hoer, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. DAY'S EXPRESS for NEWARK, N. J.-Leaves

Adams & Co.'s, No. 59 Broadway, and office No. 187 Broad-way, at 114 A. M., and 64 P. M., daily, and will FORWARD PAR-CELS, COLLECT BILLS, &c., with dispatch. AMOS DAY, Proprietor.

# First Evening Edition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

1	sales at the Stock	Ez	change Aug. 16.
1 666 F	rie Id Mrtg. Borde 14	1.50	New-York Central R R 5
	rie Income Bonds 45 Li	30	40
	rie Cent. Bde . 71. så 63	110	Cleve & Tuledo R. R s3 7
	Y. & N. H. Bda '80 35	40	40
	en hR Bde h5 64	1115	40 107
2 116	do	50	Hudson River Railroad !
5.660	do	156	Erie R. R
3.0/6	do	250	do
5 B	k State New-York 99	750	do
	copolitan Bank102	1 50	do 4
	Exchange Bank 93	200	60
	on Co	150	40
THE CASE	do	50	60
10 Pers	newiwapia Coal Co 40	25	do
	ragua Transit Co.bit 19	350	42
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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HAIFAX. HALIFAX, Aug. 16, 1854-9 P. M.

over-due at this port.

[A late dispetch, dated at St. John, N. B. informs us that the line east of that city has just been broken, and for the present there can be no communication with Haiffax. As there is reason to be lieve the line is being tampered with, the commercial public should be reach their reason.

DISASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.

We learn that the bridge at the Almond-st. Ferry wharf in Philadelphia gave way this morning. A large number of persons were thrown into the river, and it is reported that several were drowned. Particulars in our

FOUR DAYS

### LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

By the U. S. Mail Steamer Union which arrived this morning from Southampton and Havre, we have dates from Southampton and London to the 2nd, Havre and Liverpool to the 1st.

The Washington arrived off Cowes on her way to Bremen on the 29th ult.

The West India Steamer Terror arrived at Southern on on the 30th qlt., with \$1,740,000 in specie. The America arrived at Liverpool from Boston and

Halifax on the 31st ult.

The U. S. Mail steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at

4 A. M. on the 2d inst. El Hamee Pacha, oldest son of Abbas Pacha, accomp nied by the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, the Director General of Transit, and a nunerous suite, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult. in an Egyptian Steamfrigate intending to pay a visit to the Queen of England, but learning of the death of his father, which occurred one day after his departure from Alexandria, he decided to disembark, and was about to return to Egypt.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that the Russians were totally defeated at Slobodyle on the 22d July by the Turks, and that they lost 12,000 men and 500 pris-oners. The Austrian Correspondenz, however, contradiets this intelligence. Thirty thousand Ottomans had crossed the river at Ottoneitza. The position of the armies was as follows: The vanguard of the allied troops was at Oresti. The Turks had advanced from Giurgevo to Poduna. The Russian rear-guard was retreating, fighting, upon Kalogereni. British and French officers were coninually arriving at Rutschuk from Shumla. The division of Prince Napoleon would probably be the first to enter Wallachia. Dispositions to this effect were already made. Everything showed an intention to make a serious attack

on Bucharest.

Accounts from Varna mention that a Grand Council of War was held on the 19th, at which Omer Pacha and the allied General's were present. The fleets still remained at Baltschik, but great operations were evidently on the eve of taking place. Numerous transports were at Constantineple working day and night to take in water, provisions and stores. Slistria has been victualled for three months. The King and Queen of Prussia reached Isobel on the

31st ult., where the Emperor of Austria was staying. Their conferrence had great significance.

Important news is hourly expected from the Baltic. The English squadron with French troops passed Gothland

on the 27th July.

A telegraph from Stockholm states that a heavy cannonading bad been heard at intervals in the direction of Bomarsund.

Bemarsund as soon as the French troops destined to occu-py the Aland Islands should arrive. The main force of the allied fleets was at Led Sound,

south of the Aland Islands, on the 25th July.

Another letter from Constantinople affirms that the expedition to the Crimea is positively decided upon, and that it would be commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud, who was to have with him 250,000 men. Flat-bottomed boats for the disembankation of troops were being constructed

in the arsenal of Constantinople. A report was current in London but believed to be prematore, that Bomarsund had been taken with great lose on both sides.

The most important news, however, is that given in The London Times of the 2d inst., to the effect that the Russian army was in full retreat from Frateshti to Bucharest. Its vanguard was at Thedvala, two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching toward the Screth. The retreat was affirmed to be from stragetic causes. The news from Spain is more favorable and tranquility

The news from Spain is more favorable and tranquility has been preserved. Espartero entered Madrid on the 29th of July and was received with enthusiasm. A proclamation had been issued by the Queen testifying her confidence in the people and in Espartero. This manifesto had been well received. The militia was doing duty at the palace conjointly with the infantry of the line. De tachments of the garrison and of the civil guard had fraternized with the national guard at the Paerto del Sol. The Queen has restored Generals O'Donnell, Serrano and Dulce to their rank, and recalls the Generals and other officials, banished by the San Luis Administration O'Donnell entered Leville with his forces on the 21st July. On the 24th General Blaser was at Baglen, and about to surrender his command to General Rendon. Queen Christina s allowed to leave the kingdom without violence, but if he hesitates, she is to be removed by force.

On the 29th ult. the Danish Government proclaimed the Constitution for the entire monarchy. The Council is to consist of fifty members.

A slight republican manifestation took place in Paris on

the 29th ult., when a great many people visited the col-umn of July. Some persons wearing pink in their buttontoles were arrested.

Parma was tranquil on the 25th ult. Several of the insurgents had been killed and 17 wounded in a skirmish which occurred on the 22d. Two soldiers who had joined the movement had been shot. Numerous Austrian re-

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the Cons market in Mark Lane on the 31st ult. there were buyers of WHEAT at the previously reduced rates, and on the whole the trade was not quite so desponding. although prices were quoted 1/ lower. BARLEY and OAT lower. A cargo of Flour had arrived from Australia. American barrel FLOUR was unchanged in price, but the millers had reduced the price of English Flour 5/ P sack. The Liverpool market on the 1st inst. opened very firm

at slightly improved prices for WHEAT FLOUR and Is-DIAN CORN, but the fine weather caused rather a dull and quiet trade, and the previous Friday's prices were barely supported. FLOUR was in limited request at an advance of 1/6. INDIAN CORN was held for an advance of 3/

which checked business.

The accounts of the state of Trade in the provinces are favorable. The prospects of the harvest and the small stock of goods in manufacturers' hands continued to support confidence in all quarters, and at Manchester, Not ingham and in the Wootzs districts, there had been a fair business at firm prices. At Birmingham, miscellanecus business was dull, but there was undiminished ac-

tivity in the demand Iron and Coat, with a disposition on the part of the workmen to strike for an advance of weges, which the masters were determined to resist.

Mosey confinned easy in London, and the current rate of discount were under those of the Bank of England, good paper being discountable at 5 to 51 per cent. There was a complete absence of fluctuation in the funds, which, however, fully maintained their firmness. Consons were last quoted 90] to 90]. All other stocks being unchanged.

Tallow market quiet. Tas market had rather improved. Calonal markets inactive. Scoan call, and public sales going off heavily. Corvex rather lower. RICE steady. SALTPETER in limited demand.

In the Liverpeol Corrow market on the 31st uit, there was a good demand for Corrow; sales 8,000 bales, at a partial advance of \$ P D.; on the 1st inst. 5,600 bales were sold. Market tame.

#### SPAIN.

Correspondence of the London Times. Madrid, Wednesday, July 26,

Madrin, Wednesday, July 26.

The Gazette of this morning contains the following important address from the Queen to her subjects:

"Spaniards,—A series of deplorable mistakes may have detached me from you, introducing absurd distrust between the people and the throne. My heart has been calumnisted by whomsoever has attributed to it sontiments contrary to the welfare and liberty of those who are my children, but since the truth has at last reached the ears of your Queen,

since the truth has at fast reached the ears of your Queen, I hope that love and confidence will revive and be strengthened in your hearts.

"The sacrifices of the Spanish nation to sustain its liberties and my rights make it my duty never to forget the principles I have represented—the only principles I ever can represent—the principles of liberty, without which there are no nations worthy of the name.

"A new era, based on the union of the people with the menarch, will dispel, even to the last shadow, he sad events which I, first of all, desire to obliterate from your agnets.

annals.
"I deplore, from my innermost soul, the misfortunes
that have occurred; and, with an unwearying solicitade, I
will strive to make them forgotten.
"I intrust mys if confidently and unreservedly to the
national legality. The sentiments of brave men are always
white.

"Intrust mys if condidently and unreceivedly to the national levality. The sentiments of brave men are always sublime.

"May nothing in future trouble the harmony I desire to maintain with my people. I am disposed to make every kird of selectifiee for the general good of the country. I desire that it shall manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and from this moment I accept and effer every guarantee that may firmly fix its rights and those of my throne.

"The honor of that throne is your honor, Spaniards! My dignity as Queen, as woman, and as mother, is identical with the dignity of the nation that once made my name the symbol of its liberties. I fear not, therefore, to intrust mytelf to your I fear not to place my person and that of my daughter in your hands; I fear not to place my into under the shield of your levalty, because I firmly believe that I make you arbitrators of your own honor and of the safety of the coentry.

"The appeintment of the Duke de la Victoria as President of Council of Ministers, and my complete adherance to his ideas, having for their object the general happiness, will be the best piedge of the fulfillment of your noble as pirations.

printions.

"Spaniasdal you may make the happiness and the glory of your Queen by accepting those which she desires for you, and propares for you in the innermost recesses of her material heart. The pure and perfect loyalty of him who is to direct my councils, the ardest putmotism he on so many occasions has manifested, will put his sentiments in rordance with mine.

Given at the Palace on the 26th of July, 1854.

YO LA REINA.

The Classor Publics, which may be considered as atleast the semi-official organ of the new order of things—one of its criters, Sed Rascon, being a member of the Junia, while its director. Corradi, although his journalatic avecations compelled him to decline joining that body, has repeatedly assisted it with his advice—convains the following conjectures respecting the conditions imposed by Espartere, and accepted by the Queen:

"Perhaps the Duke has asked that Dona Maria Christina and the Riamates family should be sent away, in order to remove all extra-legal influence from the Palace.

"Perhaps he has asked that an end should be put to canarillas once for all, and that the internal government of the Palace should be intrusted to him.

"Perhaps he has asked that immediately and interimistically, the Constitution of 37 should be reestablished: Constituten to 37 should be reestablished: Constituters of 37 should be reestablished: Constituters for the sovereignty, may decide upon the class of institutions that best accords with its desires and may best satisfy its necessities.

"Finally, be the perhaps asked that her Majesty should address the nation in a manifesto, determining the situation that she occupies since the popular pronunciamicate that has triumpled from and to end of the Peninsula.

The bast of these indications may be considered already realized by the acdress given in this letter. I have little doubt that the others will be found very near the mark. You will observe that the third paragraph coincides with the opinion I referred to yesterday, that the question of the permanence of the Bourbors on the Spaush throne may possibly be one of the first discussed when the Constituent Cortes meet.

The high theore last Gen. Allende Salazar sent an express to O Donnell, by order of the Duke de la Victoria, informing him of the happy result of his mission to the Queen. It is said the two Generals will enter Madrid together. In that case, I should almost doubt their reaching this on Friday, as was expected.

The The Clamor Publice, which may be considered as a

e la Victoria.

Four hundred civil guards and a company of armed
to hundred civil guards and a company of the read to Porcivilians went out early this morning on the read to Por-tugal. The latter have, I am informed, already returned. It is believed that the mission of the civil guards is to pro-tect the journey of Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon. Portugal is the nearest frontier, sad the one she can reach with the least peril from the indignation of the people. It would hardle be safe for her to attempt to get to France; and, moreover, she is perhaps not particularly desirous to meet the Emperor at liayonne. It is hoped by all that her Mejesty means of intriguing from a loreign residence against the tranquility of Spain wil be disnoshed by the discontinuance of the enormous pension, £35,000 sterling, which she draws from this country as the widow of Ferdi-nand VII.

which she draws from this country as the wisdow of Ferdinand VII.

At 12 o'clock to-day, the thermometer marking the sgreeable temperature of 100 in the shade, a crowd assembled in the Puerta del Sol, to witness the guard mounting of the Nationals at the Gohernacion. At the same tune a picket of greundiers, on their way to the Palace, passed through the Puerto dei Sol, halting there for a few minutes. Detachments of engineers and Guardias Civiles, which formed part of the garrison of the Palace during the days of its isolation, also arrived on the Puerto dei Sol, utes. Detachments of engineers and Guardias Civiles, which formed part of the garrison of the Palace during the days of its isolation, also arrived on the Paerto del Sol, and tormed up facing the Gobernacion. The balconies were crowded with members of the Junta and others, and in the center one, ander a velvet dais, was a full-length portrait of the Queen. A sort of act of fraternization or reconciliation then took place between the troops present and the people who for three days had lought against them, General Sau Miguel, en horseback, in front of the line, giving cross for the Queen, the Constitution, &c. Other seems were given by persons in the crowd for the Junta, Espartero, &c., the troops then marched away and the crowd dispersed. Although the Guarilias Civiles less than a week ago were beyond everything odious to the people, against whom they certsinly fought very well, they now pass through the streets without the slightest molestation or insult. It is due to the people of Madrid to say, that they show themselves valiant in their struggle against oppression.

There is to be a review of the National Guard at 6 this evening in the Plana de la Constitucion. The guns have been received from the palace, and the temporary fortili-

There is to be a review of the National Guard at 6 this evening in the Plaza de la Constitucion. The guns have been removed from the paiace, and the temporary fortifications taken down. Things are relapsing into their usual tranquility and order, and I suppose we may soon dispense with the barricades, which are an abominable nuisance, and will reduce the street cabs to insolvenoy. It was told, however, that as late as this very morning persons were still constructing, or at least inproving, harricades. The secret of this is soon told. As usual in revolutions, there are not a few patriots du lendemain, who were on the best of terms with the defenset Ministry and Camardia, and who were nowhere to be soon when bullets and who were nowhere to be seen when bullets were figing; who, when it was evident that the people had won the day, crept out from holes and corners in the new character of ardeat liberals, shouldered musket and belied on sword, and vapoured behind barricades over which they had the comfortable conviction that no more shots would be fired. Several cases of this kind have come under my own observations one in particular of a man

they had the comfortable conviction that no more shots would be fired. Several cases of this kind have come under my own observation—one, in particular, of a many whem I had constantly men on terms of the greatest intimacy with an observation—one, in particular, of a many with several fine tunes, S. P. Dinsmore, Esq. Chairman of the Camarilla, and whom I came upon two days ago commanding a barricade.

The Queen's manifeste, now posted at all the street corners, is the subject of much comment. The hand of San Miguel is easy to be recognized in it. It of course gives great satisfacinos, but, at the same time, it excites pity, reminding many of Ferdinand's apologetic publications. It certainly is painful to see a Queen compelled to admit her faults, and excuse herself to her subjects; but the general impulse seems to be to visit the humiliation upon those who have brought her to it—upon her mother, and her other evil coansellors, and to be lenient toward herself. As I write, a report reaches me that she will pass through the streets this afternoon—on horsebeck, I suppose, for there is not time to clear away the barricades. This may not be true, but if she does make her appearance I have no doubt she will be extremely well received. It is pleasing to indulge o hope that there is sincerity, and not lear alone, at the bottom of her repentance, but, considered their sovereigns, and good conduct and coastitutional government might yet render I-abella II most popular with her subjects. At the same time there are many who do not hope these from her, and wno consider the revolution a mere patched up concern, since the dynasty is allowed to the subjects. It had blavery entailed and fastened upon it, and it desired above all things that there should be no distingting to ellow that it is better to submit the question to a might be accompliant to the subject. It had blavery entailed and fastened upon its subject. It had blavery entailed and fastened upon it, and it desired above all things that there should be no distorted by

if there is forbearance, a possibility of forgiveness, and even a show of reviving popularity for the Queen, on her mother and her late Ministers, on the Camarilla and the grasping gaug who preyed upon the action, the cap of indignation continues to be poursed out. The names of the Queen Mother and of San Lais, the lades (robber), as he is universally called, are never uttered but with leathing and detestation. It is possible that other Ministries may have been as much hated as that in which figured the names of Sartorius, Domenich and Collantes, but I doubt whether any have ever been so much despised. Combining with the grossest illegality and tyramy the most abject meanness and the most unscrupious greed, they have been ejected from office amil a storm of exeration, and they will carry with them, wherever they go, the indelible brand of infamy and corruption.

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

Manuers, Priday, July 28, 1854.
The National Guard is already composed of nine battaliers and two batteries of artillers.

A decree of the Junta suppresses the Royal Council, and another calls into force the Press law of 1857.
The decree which exiled the Infante Don Enrique to

The decree when exhed the Intante Fon Enrapse to Valencia is reveked.

The Junta has also abrogated the prohibition laid on the circulation of certain foreign journals.

Another decree orders the arrest and trial of some of the ex Ministers, and also of General Quinto, ex-Governor of Madrid.

It is said that the Ministers are concealed in the hotels of the disjunctic body.

of the diplomatic body.

Queen Christina has not as yet left Madrid.

M. Salamanea has been arrested and imprisoned at Al-

Generals Lara, Mata-y-Alos, and Quesada, who com-manded the troops in the late struggle, have their choice either to retire to a fixed place of residence or to leave the

ountry.
It is said that Gen. Blaser's force has "pronounced" at Baylen.
On the 25th Gen. O Donnell was at Cordova, on his way
to Madrid, at the invitation of Esparacro and the Junta.
The Bourse had again opened. The Three per Cents.
were done as 34, from which price they rose to 35.

Passengers Arrived. In ship Jone Encodes, from Cardif-Robert Pritchard and family.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ..... Accest 16.

U.S. M. steamship Union, Adams, Havre via Southampton Aug., make, and pass to M. Livingston. Aug. 4, lat. 43 51, Ion. 11 35, exchanged signals with steamship Germania, hence for Bermonia Aug. 10 lat. 44 51, lon. 44 50, exchanged signals with a bark showing a hum signal with white square blocks in ft; Aug. II, lat. 44 18, lon. 51 50, nessed ship William, of Beston, bound Er. Aug. 13, lat. 42 50, lon. 64 spubs Berm. ship Marianna, bound to Salitinore.
Brig Ledebar, (of Waldborro) Shinner, St. Marks. 20 ds., cotton to Brooke Pettie. Salled in company with brig Wassas for New York. Schr. Actor. Brantler, Washington 3 ds., naval stores to S. L. Wach.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-AT CRAMBERS. - Beige Judge

DALY.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Walker agt. Walker.

This case was tried, it will be recollected, a short time ago, when the jury did not agree. It is to be tried, it would seem, sgain. One of the charges is that Mr. Walker, the night he was brought from New-Brunseler, the night he was brought from New-Brunseler. Waiker, the night he was brought from New-Brunswick, remained, in custody of the officers, at a house of ill fame in Mercer st., and passed the night with a fomale there. In the complaint a particular number was stated, and also the name of a party keeping the house. Messrs. Martin, Strong and Smith, counsel for Mrs. Walker, moved yesterday to amend the complaint by inserting after the words "in the house" the words, "situate in Mercer-st., between Grand and Spring-sts., upon the door or plate "of which house there was in July, 1800, the name of "White, Wyatt, Wite, or Cooke, as the occupant or keeper of such, the number of which house is unknown to plane.

White, Wyatt, Wite, or Cooke, as the occupant or keeper of such, the number of which home is unknown to plantiff, and to strike out the words, "known as No. 119" Mercer st., in the City of New-York." This was opposed by Mesers. Busteed and Churchill, counsel for Mr. Walker, who insisted that plaintiff had failed in the proof on the first trial and this would be making a new iesue. The Court held, that the code permits amendment of a complaint on any important point. Mr. Busteed thought if an amendment were allowed it should be on payment of the costs of the first trial. The Court allowed the amendment on the payment of \$10 costs, plaintiff stipulating not to require any new answer.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STEAMSHIP PRANKLIN. The President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company received on Monday morning a letter from Capt. Bowne, from on board the Franklin, stating that they have succeeded in pumping the water down to about six foot, so as to leave the coal bare at low water. This they will commence discharging as soon as possible. She has not altered her position since previous accounts. There was fourteen feet of water in the ship on Sunday, the 13th. The engineers are getting along with the machinery as fast as circumstances will permit. The Captain does not remark as to the prospects of getting her off.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Maine.—Conventions of the Whigs, Free Soilers and Merrill Democrats of Franklin County were held at Farmington on the 7th. It was voted to go into a Union Convention, and Alvan Currier of Farmington (Free Soil) was nominated for Senstor, Ephraim Hackett of Industry (Whig) for County Commissioner, A. G. Wheeler of Farminaton (Morrill Democrat) for Treasurer.

THE MASS CONVENTION OF PENORSCOT COUNTY, holden

Farminaton (Morrill Democrat) for Treasurer.

The Mass Convention of Princiscot County, holden at Bangor Aug. 10, is described as a great assemblage. The City Hall was full to overflowing. The following nominations were made and unanimously adopted: Senators, Newell Blake of Oldtown, Franklin Muzzy of Bangor, Hiram Ruggles of Carmel. County Commissioner, Love Alford of Oldtown. County Treasurer, Ambrose C. Flint of Charleston.

The following resolutions were adopted: \*\*Senderd, That we have seen the passage of the Nebraska and Kanssa bills, containing a provision abrogating the Missouri Compromise, with regret and concern; indicating as it does that public men at Washington, are willing to tear up old national compacts, old landmarks of freedom in their selfab struggles for place and power; and believing that Freemen know how to revenge the insulis that unworthy and ungenerous servants may heap upon them.

\*\*Bresierd,\*\* That we will not forget men who were concerned in this iniquity, losing to ceasion, either first or last, to let them lear at the polis, our opinion of them.

\*\*Resolved,\*\* That the concerted union of southern Whigs and southern Democrats in the present Congress for the purpose of passing law intimical to Freedom, and devised for the spread of Slavery, as was seen in the votes and proceedings on the Kansas and Nebraska hill should warn us that only by a union of the people can be averted the danger of having our land made a slave empire through combinations of politicians of the South, of all parties, with those politicis no of the North, who, by bribes offered to their unholy ambition, have come to Greyet their duries to their country and their God, and to forget all, save their own unhallowed aims.

\*\*Essolved,\*\* That while we do not devy that any political parties may at times have been of advantage to the country, yet there are occasions when the people should remember that they are American citizens and Republicans rather than partisance; and we deem the present conjunction in politics one

act.
After partaking of an ample repast, the people assembled on the vacant lots at the corner of Broadway and Somerset-sts, beneath the shade of the old oaks, where were a large number of ladies.

The President called the Convention to order, and after The President called the Convention to order, and after Clarkes' Bangor Brass Band had favored the company with several fine tunes, S. P. Dinsmore, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon and proceeded to a discussion of the principles involved in the resolutions, which he had the honor to present to the Convention.

which had been for an age deemed sacred and secure. He proceeded to discuss at length the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and to show the after fallacy of what is termed popular sovereignty. His argument was most conclusive and was received with great applause. He spoke of the ready union of men of all parties at the South on afters relating to the subject of Stavery, and saw no remedy for the resteration of freedom but by a union of all near at the North, who thought alike, in their political action.

men at the North, who thought alike, in their political action.

John M. Wood, Esq., the Anti-Nebraska nominee for Congress in the 1st District, in accepting the nomination which was tendered to him by a Committee, says:

You will pardon me for adding, in general terms, that I look upon Slavery as having been the great disturbing element in our Government from the time of the adoption of the Constitution to the present day. It constituted, in fact, the creat difficulty in the way of the adoption of a Constitution, and has ever since been a constant source of disquiet, embarrassment and rerious evit. From the very nature of the institution, it must and always will be aggressive, so long as its aggressions are attended with success. Consequently, the history of its growth in this country is nothing but a series of aggressions on the part of Slavery, and concessions on the part of freedom, each concession only preparing the way for another demand more dering and preperterous than any which had preceded it.

concession only preparing the way for another demand more daring and preposterous than any which had preceded it.

"Concession and compromise, on the part of the North and of freedom, have constituted our great mistake. The first radical mistake, in my judgment, was at the time of the formation of the Constitution itself. Then everybody supposed that Slavery was eventually to die out or be extinguished. Then it would have been easy with a comperatively small sacrifice on the part of the slave interest, to have provided for its gradual but sure, if not immediate extinction. But the slave interest refused, and freedom conceded, and we have been conceding from that day to this, until this one interest has been permitted to be the ruling power in our Government, and now aspires to obtain still more unlimited and undivided sway. The first great point to be gained is to put as end to those concession—for so long as the North will concede, we may rely upon it that Slavery will be ready to encrosely. But when the North shall present an undivided front upon this question, and shall say to Sinvery, thas far have you gone but you shall go no further, and this is known to be a fixed lact—then, and not till then, will these encrosedments cease. And those who desire freedom from excitement and agitation upon this subject may rely upon it that they will never gain by concession. The history of the hat compromise measures, in connection with the recent abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, in wanton violation of solemn compact and every principle of good faith, is amply sufficient to demonstrate this truth.

"Entertaining these general visws upon this subject, and most cardially coinciding in the principles embadied in the resolutions adopted by the Convention at Bidderford, I accept the nomination has tendered me with a lively sone of the high honor it confers. Begging you, gentlemen, to accept my acknowledgments to you personally for the expression of your pool wishes.

I am, most repectfully, your obedient servant.

J. M. WOOD.

To Henry Carter, Abreham Gilpatrick and James M. Deering, Esqu. The people of the HIId Congressional District opposed to the extension of Sisvery met at Rockland, Me., on the 11th inst. A Committee of Thirty, composed of ten each of Whigs, Free Soilers and Morrill Democrats, reported the name of the Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton of Montville as the candidate for Congress, and he was unanimously

as the candidate for Congress, and he was unanimously nominated.

Vernovi, —Judge Royce, the Whig candidate for Governor, has also accepted the nomination of the Auti-Nebraska Mass Convention and agreed to its platform. Only two tickets are now in the field—Nebraska and Auti-Nebraska.

Onto,—The Nebraska Democratic Congressional Convention in the XVth District, after 112 ballots, succeeded in rominating William Dunbar of Knox Co. A correspondent of The Cleveland (O.) Leader says: Sample of Coshocton is said to be the man who deserted his brother delegates. The Convention was in session three days, and for the last day and a half a great deal of bad fooling was exhibited among the delegates. They had 21 adjournments. Dunbar is the weakest man of the four balleted fer, and can and will be beaten. Such is my honest opinion. On the 9th ballot Dunbar had 9 votes, Barns 18, and Morgan 9.

loted fer, and can and wait be beated. Such as my shorted ropinion. On the 9th ballot Dunbar had 9 votes, Burus 18, and Morgan 9.

The sham Democratic Convention of Belmont County came right up to the Nebraska test, indorsing Pierce, Shannon, Greytown, and the Nebraska-Kausas bill. The office-holders who enacted these proceedings then adopted the following resolution with reference to such Democrats as Benten, Houston, &c., who refuse to go Nebraska, accompanied as it is wift the repeal of the most sacred of compacts:

as Benten, Housten, &c., who refuse to go Nebraska, accompanied as it is with the repeal of the most sacred of compacts:

\*\*Revolved\*\*. That it beloves the Democracy of this County and Congressional District to Jorge oil private opinions and predictions, and concentrate their energies in a united effort in defense of Benorative research private opinions and predictions, and concentrate their energies in a united effort in defense of Benorative resistances and the secure a signal through over the fractional elements arrayed in opposition.

11.1.18018.—The Electors of the First Congressional District, new so ably represented by the Hon, E. B. Washburne, have issued a call for an Anti-Nebraska Convention for the nomination of a chadidate for Congress. It is proposed to hold this Convention at Rockford, August 30. A Whig Congressional Convention has been called to meet at the same place, Sept. 6. A Nebraskite Convention is to be held at Rockford, Aug. 8.

The Anti-Nebraska demonstration held at Ottawa, Aug. 1, was attended by 300 Delegates. Hon, Edward S. Lolland presided. Strong Freedom resolves were adopted. The meeting was addressed by Judge Leland, M. P. Sweet, Churchill Coffing, and others. A letter was read from the Hon. Jesse O. Norton, the Congressional Representative of the District, pledging himself heartily to the new movement, and to an unyielding opposition to the Slave Power and Douglasism. The following was adopted in reference to political action:

\*\*Revolved\*\*, That we recommend to the voters of this Congressional District who desire to unite in forming a new party, to be called the Republican Party, upon the platform of the foregoing resolutions, to assemble in their severel counties and elect Delegates to a Convention to be held at Bloomington in the Congression of Slavery, without regard to their former party organizations. And we recommend for the congression of Slavery, without regard to their former party organizations. And we recommend that there be one for each two thousand inhabitants, and

held at Citawa on the 2d day of September near, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature of this Siar. We recommend that there be one for each two thousand inhabitants, and car in addition if the fraction exceeds five handred.

It seems that the Democracy of the Vth (Quincy) Congressional District do not design to run Col. William A. Richeffdeen, the present member, and Judge Douglas's file-leader in the House, as a candidate for reelection in November next. The Adams County Delegates have been instructed to vote for I. N. Morris, Esq., of Quincy, as his successor; and those of Schusler have received instructions to support Dr. John P. Richmond of the last-named county. Col. W. A. Richardson stood up as the godfather of the Nebraska bill in the House, and has never hesitated to do the dirty work of the slave power ever since he has been in Cougress. It seems his constituted to do trelish the way he votes and works. At a Democratic Convention held in Scott County a few days since, Murray McConnell, one of the chief speakers, and a leading Douglasite, said he would "as soon take a long "pole, and lash the Anti-Nebraska Democratic convention then passed a series of resolutions, in-

"meat-house."
The Convention then passed a series of resolutions, in-dorsing the Administration, and approving of the Nebras-ka bill.

ka bill.

Wisconsin.—Hon. A. L. Collins has been invited by large numbers of citizens at Watertown and Madison, of all parties, to consent to be a candidate for Judge in the Dane, Jefferson and Sauk Circuit.

The Potoss Republican, a respectable and influential Democratic paper, has the following notice of Justice Crawford's dissenting opinion in the Booth Habeas Corpus case:

Crawford's dissenting opinion in the Booth Habeas Corpus case:

"It gives an able view of this side of the question, which is just now rather unpopular in Wisconsin, but does not answer the objections in our mind so well taken and ably sustained by the Chief Justice and his associate. To say the least of it, this Law must be amended, giving the fugitive the right of trial by Jury before a legal tribunal, before it will be obeyed by the Northern States. The South must grant these hereditary rights, or expect to have this law, obnoxious to the feelings and sentiments of the North, even with these amendments, become a dead letter. The sooner it is accomplished the better it will be for the peace of the whole country.

INDIANA.—In the Vith (Indianapolis) District the People's Convention placed in the field, for Congress, Lucien Barbour, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was U. S. District-Attorney for this State under Mr. Folk's Administration.

Interest on the State under Mr. Toke a during interior.

The people of Elkhart, Carroll and Clinton Counties are in the field with candidates for county and local offices.

NEBRASKA.—It is expected that Hon. H. D. Johnson and Major Gatewood will be the two opposing candidates for Delegates to Congress. They are both Democrats; Johnson is a Douglasite, while Maj. Gatewood is a Benton Democrat.

Legal Notices.

In PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. HEATON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the amo with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of Thomas J. Blanck, No. 318 Hadson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of Navilla, and the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of Suptember next.—Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of March, 1854.

MARGARET HEATON, Administrator.

The PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET McGLYNN, formerly SUNNY, stored the County of New-York, doceased, to present the same, with voschers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Robert B. Swain, No. 111 Front-et., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of January Bell.

Jy28 laws/mw
ROBERTS. SWAINS, Administrators.

SUPREME COUNT-CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK against JAMES DONALDSON and GEODAGE WEBB.—The PEOPLE'S RANK OF THE CITY OP NEW. YORK against JAMES DONALDSON and GEODAGE WEBB.—The PEOPLE'S RANK OF THE CITY OP NEW you must not not receive the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, all for the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, all for the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, all for the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, all for the crity of New York, within twenty days after the service of the service of the time of two fluores of the Subscribers at their office, all for the cast of the subscribers at their office, all for the crity of New York, within twenty days after the service of the subscribers at their office, all for the cast of the Service of t

costs of this action, but 71, 1854. CLARK a competint — Dated July 17, 1854. CLARK a competint — Dated July 17, 1854. CLARK a fine the plaintifs Attorneys, No. 186 Broadway, New York, The compilate in the above exitited action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and Country of New York July 24, 1854. of the Clerk of the City and Country of New York July 24, 1854. CLARK & CORNWALL, Flaintiffs Attorneys, No. 196 Broadway.

Legal Notices.